



PRESCOTT, JUNE 15, 1867.

H. MEACHAM, Editor.

GENERAL GREGG'S POLICY.

We read in an editorial in the *Alta California* of May 25th, that "the course which Gen. Gregg had adopted against the Apaches in Arizona has been, or is about to be, changed to one of greater mercy, by the order of his superior officer." We also hear unofficially, that Gen. McDowell has disapproved the orders of Gen. Gregg declaring all Indians found off of reservations as hostile, or to speak more correctly, that he has directed that the orders shall be so modified as to assume that the Indians west of us were peace, unless detected in open hostility as tribes. We sincerely hope that this is not the case and that the officer who has accomplished more here, within the same time, than any of his predecessors, whose policy indicates a clear comprehension of the Indian question, and who is emphatically the right man in the right place, is not to be hindered or weakened in his well inaugurated movements. As we understand Gen. Gregg's policy, from conversations with that officer, it is not one of extermination, but of unintermitting pursuit of the Indians, believed to be hostile, until they are literally forced to sue for peace, and to accept such terms as may be offered them. The original orders of Gen. McDowell as published in the *MINER*, certainly suggested the most active and harassing movements upon the savages, and the good effects of General Gregg's energetic and constant occupation of the field have already been made apparent, and are highly satisfactory to the people.

One of the orders of the Department commander, if we remember, was to keep the La Paz and Mohave roads open, and if Gen. Gregg was of the opinion, as we have long been, that most of the depredations upon those roads were committed by Indians from the Colorado, or those in the habit of taking refuge there, he could not do less than consider them hostile, and threaten them with punishment if caught away from the river. He could not hold individuals responsible, but must look to the tribes. This is the only way, and if a tribe has no intention to shield its culprits, it will surrender them, but we do not hear of an instance in which this has been done. It is notorious that all the tribes to the west of us, pronounced hostile by Gen. Gregg, are so in the full meaning of the term, and were so when he reached here. He has not, that we can discover, and ours is certainly as good a stand point as San Francisco, made war upon any friendly tribes, nor waged war with undue severity. Mercy is wasted upon a savage, and half way measures are of no avail. The most severe steps must ever prove the most effective, and if Gen. Gregg could have his whole regiment here, instead of three companies, and be permitted to pursue the policy he has laid out, for say two years, we are confident he would rid the country of the infernal red skins, and save the government all expense in the future. His trouble is in having to protect a district as large as the State of New York, and to fight great numbers of Indians with a mere handful of men. While he is giving pursuit in one direction the savages are active in another. We were innocent enough to suppose that the brilliant fights at Black Mountain, and the unusual energy of the small command of the General, would be received at Department headquarters with great favor, but if the *Alta* report is true, the contrary is the case; instead of encouragement he has met discouragement if not positive disapproval. We fear some one totally ignorant of our Indian troubles or interested more for himself than for the Territory, has been telling stories at headquarters, and exciting undue sympathy for tribes against whom Gen. Gregg has been so successfully operating. The part taken by these tribes in all the recent disturbances upon the Mohave road, and particularly at Williams Fork and in the Beale Spring fight, ought to prove conclusively that they are active, determined and united in their hostility. It is absurd to say that they mean peace, when they are uncaring in their depredations, and every week adds to the catalogue of their robberies and murders. At the Beale Spring fight some two hundred were present, and on his scout to Peacock Spring, Lieut. Stephenson was attacked by an equally large number. It is useless to talk of attacking the Apache country east of this, while the roads to the Colorado are unsafe, and the depredations are mainly committed by the tribes whom General Gregg has so wisely attacked. They are those with which we have first to do, and the only security for the people is in holding to a rigid account every member of those tribes away from the river. It may be alleged that the government has not yet completed its reservation arrangements, but this is no reason why the savages should roam in this part of the Territory. The lands on the river are free to them, and if they so desire, they can sustain themselves there without difficulty. It is a pretty sure sign when they leave the river, with or without passes that it is to hunt no smaller game than mules, horses, trains and white citizens. Of course, if stock is readily given up to them they will not, in all cases, demand human life, but they are ever prepared to take it if necessary to the success of their plundering schemes.

General Gregg is on the right track, and all the people know it, and appreciate his course. He who represents the contrary cannot or will not comprehend the true state of affairs here. We repeat our hope that the most efficient and successful officer that we have had here, will not be hampered or discouraged, but aided in every possible way. Economy, humanity, wisdom join in demanding the most stringent and decisive measures with the worthless savages, who have so long been the terror of our people, and the single barrier to the rapid and profitable development of the Territory. Whether they are known as Apaches, or pass under other names, is a matter of no importance, and if their operations are upon our highways to California, they should be the first to feel all the rigor of military power. It will be time enough to treat them with "greater mercy" when they treat our travelers and settlers, with better tokens of good will than the arrow and the scalping knife.

THE ELECTION.

The General Election on Wednesday the 5th instant, like all previous elections in Arizona, was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. In Yavapai county the whole Democratic ticket as follows, excepting the Republicans marked thus, * was elected by a majority varying from 50 to 150. In our next we hope to give the official count:

For the House of Representatives.—John A. Rush, Edward J. Cook, James S. Giles, John H. Mathews, Allen Cullumber, and John T. Dore.

For County Recorder.—John P. Bourke.

For Sheriff.—Andrew J. Moore.

For County Treasurer.—William Cory.

For District Attorney.—Robert F. Platt.

For County Supervisors.—Christopher C. Higby, and William J. Cummins.

For Coroners.—* Calvin White, and * George D. Kendall.

In this town S. E. Blair and G. W. Barnard were chosen justices of the peace, and N. P. Pierce and H. W. Ward constables.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

In this county there was but one candidate for the House of Representatives, Nat. Lewis formerly of the Tschittup mine, and now of the Moss, who is of course elected.

J. P. Bull, was re-elected Recorder—A. E. Davis, District Attorney, and T. J. Mathews, Sheriff. No party lines were drawn.

YUMA COUNTY.

No party lines were drawn, and there was but one ticket for the Legislature. The following persons are chosen to the House, viz: John Henion, Oliver Lindsey and J. W. Hamford.

The returns on the vote for county officers are incomplete, but it is probable that the following are the successful candidates: County Recorder.—Peter Doll. Sheriff, M. D. Dobbins. County Treasurer.—Robert Coles. District Attorney.—Almon Gage. Supervisors, Charles Gross, John Duff and M. Ravana. Coroners.—J. L. Smith, and Charles Rodgers.

PIMA AND PACHUTE COUNTIES.

We have no returns for these counties. In the former the contest for Recorder was between J. H. Archibald, present incumbent, and Hon. Oscar Beckelaw. P. R. Brady, present incumbent, was a candidate for Sheriff, with Elton M. McKenna in opposition. No party lines were drawn.

INDIANS AND MILITARY.

The mail contractors recently established a station at Beale Spring, on the Mohave road, about 30 miles East of the Colorado. Four soldiers were placed there. In the last week in May the Indians came in numbers and secured the mail stock which was on hand near by. One the 31st of May a band of from 100 to 200, with thirty guns, laid siege to the station and but for the brave resistance of the four soldiers, aided by four citizens who happened to be there, they must have had every thing their own way. In the night the mail rider from Mohave for Prescott arrived at the spring and the Indians made a rush after him. He had to abandon the pack mule with the mail but the animal was so wild that the Indians could not get it and two men hurried out and succeeded in driving it in; thus saving the mail for which they merit the public gratitude. John W. Tigret a freighter from El Monte Cal, who was on his return from Prescott, and whose animals the Indians secured, was mortally wounded and died three days after. He was buried at Hardyville.

The Indians are supposed to have been chiefly Wallapais, aided by Pah-Utes and a few Navajos. They were very bold, and after the fight, hovered about the place offering insults and making threats. One of them that could talk some English and Spanish, shouted that no more Americans would be allowed to pass over the road, that the Indians would kill them and eat their horses, which were "very good."

So soon as information reached Capt. Young, at Mohave, he sent out 20 men under Lieut. Stephenson to follow the Indians. The Lieutenant went north-east from Beal's spring to Peacock spring and found more savages than he thought it prudent, with his small band, to handle. He however made fight and killed a dozen of the rascals. He estimates the force he encountered as numbering 200 and it was probably the same band that attacked Beale spring. It is evident that as tribes the Wallapais and Pah-Utes, mean war, and we trust they will have it "even to the knife." They have long enough humbugged us by the cry of "good Indian."

"Alaska" seems to be the best liked name proposed for our Russian purchase, over which the Eastern papers continue to make merry. *Harpers Weekly* calls it the "National ice house," and it is generally regarded as "a big thing on ice."

Chief Justice Chase proposes to call our acquisition "Arctic Territory." Greeley suggests "Walrusia."

RANCHING IN CENTRAL ARIZONA.

A late editorial in the *Alta California*, which we reprint in to-day's issue of the *MINER*, intimates that at last the outside world (or the "inside") is learning that Arizona is not a hopeless desert, nor yet simply a mineral country. It has been known for some years that the region below the Gila river offered many inducements to agriculturists, and that but for the devilish Apache, it would abound in farms, gardens and profitable herds. It should now be known that Central Arizona is rich in fertile acres, and extensively cultivated.

We have endeavored to get a list of the ranchmen within a circle of 50 miles of Prescott, and the amount of land each has under cultivation, and we now give the results of our inquiries so far as received, hoping to give additional facts in our next:

WALNUT GROVE.

This rich valley of the Hassayampa, 30 miles south of Prescott, has been successfully cultivated for two years. This season it is occupied as follows, viz:

Dunn & Morrison, 30 acres—Ingraham & Carlile, 70 acres—Jashon, 55 acres—Elkworth & Beard, 45 acres—A. Cullumber, 75 acres—Hied, 20 acres—Glenning & Smith, 20 acres—Burger & Spaulding, 30 acres—Stephenson, 20 acres—Taylor, 22 acres—Hoague, 20—White & Co., 20 acres—Lamberson & Co., 20 acres—Carlile & Richardson, 100 acres—McLeod, 10 acres. Total 576 acres.

This amount is planted with corn, barley and wheat, and is independent of several acres of sorghum and beans, and various vegetable gardens, probably embracing acres enough to make a total of 600.

SKULL VALLEY.

This valley is 18 miles west from Prescott by trail—35 miles by wagon road—Joseph Elbe, 35 acres—J. H. Dickson 25 acres—W. Gilson, 20 acres—J. Boyle and H. Glover, 20 acres—J. McDermott and B. Ayres, 20 acres—Frank Smith, 8 acres—Bacon and Mount, 12 acres—J. and S. Miller, 50 acres. Total, 200 acres mostly corn and barley, and looking well.

NIRKLAND VALLEY.

About six miles south of Skull Valley. Robinson and Scott, 40 acres—Langley and Masterson, 6 acres—Jackson and Voorhees, 12 acres—McAttee and Randall, 50 acres—Mathews, Cooke, Pillar and Cullumbers, 70 acres. Total, 178 acres, chiefly corn, wheat, and barley, some potatoes. Corn claimed to be unusually promising.

LEONORA VALLEY.

This exquisite valley is about 30 miles south of east of Prescott, upon the head waters of the Agua Frio. It was taken up late in 1866 by I. Q. Dickson, Major Coffin and Son, but is cultivated by Mr. Dickson, who has 100 acres under cultivation, chiefly of corn and vegetables, all looking splendidly. The products of this valley will be consumed at the Bully Bueno mine, Turkey Creek.

OSBORN VALLEY.

This valley, 5 miles south of the Leonora valley, is watered by Ash creek. It is called by some Beaver valley, but as Beaver valley is in Beaver Mining District, some miles south, the name is inappropriate and will lead to confusion. We have named it Osborn valley after Mr. John P. Osborn of Prescott, one of its first settlers, but if the settlers prefer another name, we shall be glad to apply it. The valley is now held as follows: J. P. Osborn, 160 acres—W. Osborn, 100 acres—B. Dodson, 160 acres—Major Van Bibber and T. Boggs, 160 acres—Weiss Brothers, 160 acres. Most of this land is planted with corn. Messrs. Van Bibber and Boggs, have some good looking wheat and barley. The climate of the valley, like that of Leonora valley and of Maple Shades, a small unoccupied valley mid-way between the two, is much milder than that of Prescott, and the settlers believe that their crops will be of the best character. The soil of all these valleys upon the Agua Frio and its tributaries is wonderfully rich.

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The new building for the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the late Congress, will be erected in the centre of reservation No. 2, occupying the space between the Smithsonian Institution and Washington Monument Grounds. The site is imposing, high and dry, commanding a view of the city and Potomac river. The extreme dimensions of the building will be 172 by 62 feet. The style of the architecture is modern, and adapted to the present wants, without reference to outworn forms of tradition.

With this new building, and a man of brains, rather than an ignorant old huckster, at the head of the Department, the important claims of Agriculture may at last receive the attention which is due them.

LIEUT. W. H. PIERCE, who was sent here by Surveyor General Clark of New Mexico to make surveys upon the Gila, has returned to Denver, and from the remarks of the *News*, it is apparent that he is loud in his denunciations of Arizona. His failure here is attributed to the impossibility of securing an escort, which it is notorious, that he could have had if he had applied to the proper source. The impression here is that Mr. Pierce's party was in no danger without an escort, and that the cry of Indian troubles was simply a cover under which he got rid of a contract which he had taken at too low a figure. It is to say the least, in bad taste for him to speak lightly of a country of which he saw and knows so little. We hope Gen. Upon, our new Surveyor, will employ deputies of more nerve and good sense.

DEAD.—Hon. George Evans, for twelve years M. C., and six years U. S. Senator from Maine, died at Portland April 6th, aged seventy.

Mr. Evans was the father-in-law of Col. Lally, who came to Southern Arizona to look after Col. Colt's interest in the Cerro Colorado mine, and who lived in Tucson for a time.

U. S. MARSHAL AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Two of the most important and responsible offices in this Territory, that of U. S. Marshal and District Attorney, have such an inadequate compensation, that it is difficult to keep them filled. \$250 and fees, would perhaps be a good thing, where there was a large population, and much legal business, but here where business is small, and the fees comparatively nothing, no man can live upon such remuneration. The amiable and upright Duffield, with all his self denial, could not have survived, but for the little operations in mines, in which he was wont to indulge, while Mr. Phelps would think it dull times in the medical way if he could not make as much a month as the Marshalship gives him in six, perhaps in twelve.

Mr. Gage, while District Attorney, had to work like a beaver at ranching, in order to make both ends meet. C. H. Spencer, his successor, never came to take the office, and John A. Rush, the latest appointee has declined the empty honor. Now both of these offices involve much business, and much travel. The Marshal and Attorney, must visit each of the three judicial districts, and attend each term of court. The cost of traveling, allowing that government transportation is supplied, which is not always the case, will annually amount to several hundreds, perhaps a thousand dollars.

A fixed salary of at least \$2,500 should be given to each of these offices, and until it is done we cannot expect to have them filled, if filled at all, by incumbents who can afford to give much time to the duties. We call the attention of our Delegate in Congress to the importance of having such salaries established at the earliest practicable moment.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Our friends in California are in the midst of an exciting and important political canvass, and parties are ranging themselves under their respective banners. During the month of June both the Democratic and the Union State Conventions will assemble, at which nominations will be made for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, and other State officers for the ensuing four years. Besides these there are three Congressmen to be chosen, and members of the Legislature. The interest seems apparently to centre in the gubernatorial candidate. For this office the Democrats have a host of candidates, among whom we notice the names of Casserly, S. H. Wilson, Hoge, Sprague, Hager, Lent, Coleman, Peachy, Holden, Downey, Crockett, Hayward, Haight, etc., all of whom have for years been prominent and distinguished in the Democratic camp. Excepting, perhaps, Peachy, Holden, Downey and Crockett, the gentlemen named, we recognize as strongly in favor of the war and were what were called war democrats. Many of them acted with the Union Republican party, until the question of negro suffrage and reconstruction caused them to side with the conservatives and they now support the policy of President Johnson.

The San Francisco *Examiner* is hopeful of success in the coming campaign, and talks thus: "The time has come when the people, if roused to the occasion, are ready to say to the usurpers of the Constitution styling themselves Congress: 'Forbear, you things that stand upon the pinnacles of State, to boast your slippery height; when you do fall, you dash yourselves in pieces never to rise!'"

In the Union or Republican ranks the candidates for Governor are not so numerous, and interests centre on a few. Among those named are Bidwell, (late Congressman,) Pixley, Gorham, Lowe, (present Governor,) and Faye, the battle really being between the first three, with chances apparently in favor of the first named. For the other offices a host of candidates are spoken of, and as the nomination by the Union convention is regarded as equivalent to an election, there will be an exciting contest at the primaries and in the Convention. All sorts of "schemes" are being made up, and underneath the struggle runs deep, swift, and with engulfing force, the Senatorial question. Senator Conness is the leading candidate for re-election, and is bending everything to compass a victory. But Lowe, Sargent, Phelps, Felton and others are in the ring, and will give the Senator a lively fight for the high position. It is to be hoped that Californians will not permit their State to be disgraced by such conduct as characterized the late Senatorial election in the State of Nevada.

LIEUT. OWEN, who went out after the Indians who stole Millers cattle from the saw mill near Prescott, on the 31st ult., remained sixteen days, but saw none of the red thieves. On Sunday, June 2, Mr. L. Q. Dickson, of Leonora valley, in passing Maple Shades saw very fresh sign of a band of Indians running off with cattle, and hurrying to Osborn valley raised a party to go in pursuit. Two of the party, G. P. Bridges and W. V. Adams of Prescott having had their animals stolen by Indians on the previous night, waited after going a few miles and started to return. Mr. Dickson and others pushed on and were out two days, but the Indians slipped them. On returning home as Messrs. Bridges and Adams had not been heard from, the party went out in search of them and found the bodies horribly mangled near where they had separated on Sunday. The unfortunate men had evidently made a desperate fight for their lives, but were overpowered by numbers. The Indians seemed to have been very numerous and the cattle in their possession were undoubtedly those taken from the saw-mill. Bridges and Adams had many friends who keenly deplore their hard fate.

GEN. GETTY has succeeded Gen. Sykes in command of New Mexico. Gen. Carleton is still in that Territory.

ALBUQUERQUE AND PRESCOTT.

Albuquerque, next to Santa Fe, the most important town in New Mexico, happens to be upon a line directly East from Prescott, and it is a natural starting point, upon the Rio Grande, for a mail and stage route, as it must be for a rail-road, to the Pacific. The peculiar advantages of the 35th parallel for overland travel, were well shown by the Whipple and Beale exploring expeditions, and have of late been much and favorably discussed by the press, both of the East and of California.

In 1865 weekly mail service was established from Albuquerque to Prescott, but after a few months of wretched mismanagement by the penurious and inexperienced contractors, it was withdrawn, and from that time the route has not been let. Numerous appeals have been made by the Legislature, and by the Governor, for the re-establishment of service upon this highly important and entirely practicable route, and we now hear as we have frequently, within a few months past, that a contract will soon be let.

The Governor recently made a fresh application to the P. O. Department, in a letter of which the following is an extract. We will only add, that if the Southern overland mail is important to Tucson, as we know it is, and we rejoice at its re-starting, an overland *en route* the 35th parallel is equally important to Prescott, and to all Central Arizona, and if provided, we shall think the Government has at last properly and fully supplied our postal necessities.

"Weekly service was first put upon this route in 1865, but never properly performed, and finally taken off, through the representation of the contractors, or sub-contractors, that the route was impracticable, because of Indians and of snow. Nothing could be more grossly false, and I am surprised that the P. O. Department has not discovered it. As one who has been over the route in mid-winter, I undertake to say, that it is one of the easiest and most agreeable routes across the continent—avoiding the San Francisco mountain country, which is now done by leaving the Little Colorado near Leroux's fork, and crossing the Verde (or San Francisco) directly East of Prescott, the road is through a low and comparatively open region in which snow never falls, and is never an annoyance. As for Indians, those formerly living on the route, the Navajos, are nearly all upon the great reservation in New Mexico, and the wandering bands of Apaches are small and not to be feared, by a party of five, or even three, resolute men, and will disappear as soon as the road is traveled. At present our mail matter from the East either comes to Salt Lake, and thence south via Mohave, or to Santa Fe, thence down the Rio Grande (past Albuquerque) to Mesilla, thence across on the Old Southern overland route, and *en route* Tucson north to Prescott. Both ways involve a great round of travel and much delay. By the latter our letters are carried full 600 miles out of a direct line."

It is but little more than 400 miles from Albuquerque here, and allowing six days for its travel, and eight from Fort Riley, or the Western terminus of the railroad to Albuquerque, we could receive our mails in 14 days, say 16 from St. Louis. Now they are seldom less than 35 and usually 45 days in coming.

SAN BERNARDINO TO TUCSON.

On Monday evening last, Tomlinson & Co.'s great through line of United States mail stages from Los Angeles to Tucson, was put in full and complete operation. The stage arrived here from the former place, and immediately thereafter the passengers were transferred to another stage, and sent on their way rejoicing. There were four passengers, one being a lady.

The conveyances for the mail and passengers from Fort Yuma have been sent forward, also the stock. The wagons are light, and well adapted for desert traveling. The stage arrived from Fort Yuma on Monday last, bringing several passengers. Messrs. Tomlinson & Co. deserve great credit for the energy and efficiency displayed by them in so promptly organizing a line of stages, nearly a thousand miles in extent.—*San Bernardino Guardian*, May 25.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans has returned to California without coming to Prescott. From Mohave he went down the river to Yuma, and thence to Tucson. From there he returned to Yuma and to San Bernardino by overland coach. At the latter place he was serenaded, and made a short speech. Gen. Rosecrans is now interested in mining operations, and having resigned his position in the army, it has been filled by the appointment of Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky.

General Rosecrans is said to be, by the New York *Tribune*, a conspicuous witness that Republics are ungrateful. He was victor in the first important engagement which resulted favorably to the Union arms in the war, hero of several great battles, never beaten in any, and idolized by a hundred thousand veterans who fought under him. His first exertions, plans and fightings, were credited to McClellan; he fought the battle of Inka, in September, 1862, while his superior officer, Gen. Grant, was lying inactive with his troops four miles from the field of conflict; it was made for this a major-general of volunteers, but a misunderstanding arose out of it with Gen. Grant, which has marred all his prospects, and left but barren laurels for his reward. At last, he has been forced to quit a service where he found no recognition of his exertions, being, the *Tribune* says, the most fortunate of all our generals in the field, and one of the most unfortunate everywhere else.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Queen of England has issued her proclamation declaring the Union of Upper and lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as the Dominion of Canada. Appended to the proclamation, is a list of Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the new Legislature, according to the provisions of the Confederation bill passed by Parliament.

Gen. Joe. Hooker is still in poor health. He has leave of absence for one year to go abroad, from the first of June. By his marriage he now has plenty of money. Robert J. Walker states that Russia America was offered to the United States during Polk's administration for nothing, and was refused. In Chicago, the laborers employed by the city, who have been working eight hours for eight hours pay, unanimously petitioned to be allowed to work ten hours for the old pay. High authority is given for the statement, that the Japanese ambassadors have gone to Washington to negotiate with Mr. Seward the sale of Japan. Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, will not go on the excursion to the Holy Land, the pew-holders in his church, it appears, having objected to his contemplated long absence. Gen. Sherman will not go on account of Indian troubles on the plains. The Secretary of the Treasury, in declining a dinner tendered by the Bowdoin in the 22d of May, says bounties to soldiers, preparations for the Indian war, the increased large issue of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, together with the partial failure of the wheat crops, and the tardiness in reconstruction, the reduced taxes, and general dullness of trade, will probably increase the National debt for some time, but he still favors retraction of the currency, though not now practicable. Generals Grant and Thomas, were at Richmond, Va., on the 4th of May. They visited the battlefield. Gen. Sickles has been brevetted, Major General in the regular army. The Richmond *Whig* says the prospect for large crops and business is more cheering than at any previous time in two years. Labor is well organized, and agricultural operations are being extended. The City of London has voted for a thousand pounds to the statue of Mr. Peabody. Following is Juarez dispatch to E. L. Plumb, Esq., Secretary U. S. Legation Mexico, now at Galveston: SAN LOUIS PORTO, May 15.—Gen. Benito Juarez.—My Esteemed Friend—Firm in point Quetaro fell by force of arms this morning at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Cabello and Miramon are our prisoners. (Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

THE COURTS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Chief Justice Turner opened the June term of court for the Second District, at Hardyville, on Monday the 2d inst. Ex-Judge Bryan, lately of California, was admitted to practice. There was no jury and no cases. Six cases were presented, but four were dismissed. Two were tried, and resulted as follows, viz:

Hildreth & Patterson vs. Stone. Adm. for freight. Verdict for plaintiffs, for \$1,500. A. E. Davis, Esq., Attorney for plaintiffs—Bryan, for defendant.

W. H. Hardy vs. Jackson. Action on account. Verdict for plaintiff, for the sum of \$200. Davis for plaintiff—Bryan for defendant. James P. Bull, officiated as District Clerk. The court held for two days. Judge Turner returned to Prescott on the 9th. In going to the 2nd district to be court, (the first held there) he has rescued the citizens of that district an essential service, which they doubtless appreciate.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The court met as per adjournment, on Monday the 10th, Judge Turner presiding. Business of importance was brought forward and an adjournment was made to the 11th, and then to the 17th inst., when it is supposed that Kelsey, charged with killing the man arrested, will be up for trial; the Crafts for shooting Murray.

FROM LA PAZ.

From La Paz we hear that some one since a saloon keeper (Iretaba) has been favorite squaw into his saloon, and violated her person, and upon the chief very naturally and very properly after him. They came to blows and Iretaba was considerably injured. He appealed Superintendent Dent, who had the man arrested, but he was soon discharged, and then attacked Iretaba again, hitting over the head with a revolver. The matter ended by Iretaba leaving town with his followers. We hear that Mr. Dent has taken more severe steps with the saloon keeper for the lack of a place of confinement in La Paz, and the absence of military aid. There should be some troops at La Paz to keep the whites from molesting the Indians, and to keep the Indians from molesting the whites.

The new steamer *Albatross*, of the Pacific Mail, lately brought to La Paz 400 men of troops from Yuma to the 2d inst. They were gratulated by the citizens, and were taken to the boat, and conducted her so well. A ferryman having neglected to lower the boat at Yuma, after repeated requests, "Pat" took it with an axe, and went on his way rejoicing. There must have been some serious on the flat boat.

Thirty ugly looking Yavapais lately entered La Paz from the interior. Probably some of the horse thieves from this section, and after supplies. Hope Mr. Dent will get them now that they are in his clutches. Our relations are not so healthy as those on the Colorado.

COLD WEATHER.—On Friday night, June 14, there was a heavy frost, and ice formed in places. We do not hear that the crops were seriously injured.

LATE EASTERN ITEMS.

Gen. Joe. Hooker is still in poor health. He has leave of absence for one year to go abroad, from the first of June. By his marriage he now has plenty of money. Robert J. Walker states that Russia America was offered to the United States during Polk's administration for nothing, and was refused. In Chicago, the laborers employed by the city, who have been working eight hours for eight hours pay, unanimously petitioned to be allowed to work ten hours for the old pay. High authority is given for the statement, that the Japanese ambassadors have gone to Washington to negotiate with Mr. Seward the sale of Japan. Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, will not go on the excursion to the Holy Land, the pew-holders in his church, it appears, having objected to his contemplated long absence. Gen. Sherman will not go on account of Indian troubles on the plains. The Secretary of the Treasury, in declining a dinner tendered by the Bowdoin in the 22d of May, says bounties to soldiers, preparations for the Indian war, the increased large issue of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, together with the partial failure of the wheat crops, and the tardiness in reconstruction, the reduced taxes, and general dullness of trade, will probably increase the National debt for some time, but he still favors retraction of the currency, though not now practicable. Generals Grant and Thomas, were at Richmond, Va., on the 4th of May. They visited the battlefield. Gen. Sickles has been brevetted, Major General in the regular army. The Richmond *Whig* says the prospect for large crops and business is more cheering than at any previous time in two years. Labor is well organized, and agricultural operations are being extended. The City of London has voted for a thousand pounds to the statue of Mr. Peabody. Following is Juarez dispatch to E. L. Plumb, Esq., Secretary U. S. Legation Mexico, now at Galveston: SAN LOUIS PORTO, May 15.—Gen. Benito Juarez.—My Esteemed Friend—Firm in point Quetaro fell by force of arms this morning at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Cabello and Miramon are our prisoners. (Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

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